CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. LISK, Publisher

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN

Russia is now counting her chickens that were lost in the Tibetan coup.

A man who will put iron in a cork life preserver would soap the horn at a camp meeting.

Third Secretary Gurney now perceives that his idea of his own importance was an overestimate.

Philadelphia's fad is the cocktail on wheels. The cocktail on skates would accord better with eternal fitness.

Another Mullah is reported to be loose in Somaliland. But don't be deceived. Insist on having the original Mad.

Up in Vermont the rattlesnakes are milking the cows. Either that or the Chefoo liar has established a branch office there.

The St. Petersburg Novosti declares that international law is a polite myth. Um-m-m, well, let's be glad it's polite, anyhow.

It's a cinch that the corset manufacturers will put on a straight front when it comes to a question of their staying qualities.

The death of Lafcadio Hearn is a distinct loss to literature. His talent was exceptional—perhaps it is not too much to say unique.

It is some indication of New York's enormous thirst that she contemplates the expenditure of $90,000,000 for a new water supply.

John L. Sullivan has again signed the pledge. John L. could save a great deal of valuable time by using a rubber stamp in his business.

A contemporary philosopher observes that you can't make your way in this world by kicking. Pernaps he never saw a football game.

Look out for bioscope pictures of Vesuvius in action pretty soon now. No doubt dozens of men in this country are already busy on them.

The Hague conference might take note of the fact that 95,000 accidents, fatal and otherwise, occurred on railroads in this country last year.

Signs of the times: When she is carrying the package they are married. When he is carrying one she is thinking about getting a divorce.

Poverty, according to J. G. Phelps Stokes of college settlement experience in New York, will one day cease to exist. So also in that day will riches.

It is a more hopeful and not more hazardous enterprise for the duke of Orleans to try to reach the north pole than to attempt to set up the throne of his fathers.

Evidently the Cleveland judge who holds that a man with a nagging wife has a right to get drunk is of that school of philosophers who believe that what is is right.

President Eliot of Harvard says the true gentleman will be deferential to age, beauty and all worthy things. He probably classes the homely girls as one of the worthy things.

Marconi has been held up by a policeman for violating the speed law in running his automobile, and was unable to pull any wires to save himself from going to the station.

The man who writes to a New York paper declaring that housework is all the exercise that women need to make them beautiful, strong and healthy, simply signs his letter "Crank."

There is a race horse that has been given the name of Togo. As soon as the Togo 5-cent cigar appears the admiral may retire, knowing that he has reached the limit of earthly glory.

A heretofore esteemed contemporary makes a great display of the announcement that Chauncey Depew has cracked a new joke. Nothing could be baser or crueler than this.

France is about to have another crisis. Nobody seems to know what it is going to be, but it is bound to come. The people have stood the present calm about as long as possible.

It is a sad fact that thousands of substantial American citizens are less interested in the announcement that Mr. Jeffries is going off the stage than in the news that Mr. Jeffries is going on.

James A. Garland, millionaire, of New York, who has just remarried his divorced wife, tried George Meredith's scheme, but found it didn't work. He discovered he couldn't get any substitute for the woman he loved.

The statement that 150 Chicago teachers are suffering from overstudy is respectfully referred for cogitation to that western university professor who said the other day that school teachers ought not to have such long vacations.

Mozart's Great Gifts

(Special Correspondence.)

The composer, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, was born in Salzburg, Jan. 27, 1756. His father, Leopold Mozart, was capellmeister in the service of one of the archbishops. Leopold Mozart and his wife were spoken of as the handsomest couple in Salzburg. And we know from the portraits the strange and fascinating beauty in the face of Wolfgang Mozart. Therefore is his memory reverenced to-day for his sweetness and love of humanity; his testimony of vast genius.

From his earliest childhood Mozart

Birthplace of Mozart.

loved music passionately. As a child at play he was fond of musical games, and always happy if some one would play for the children in all their games. His sense of hearing was extraordinary. He was able to detect the difference of an eighth note in the tuning of a violin; and small sounds were to him annoying although many times these same noises were unnoticed by other people. Loud noises were a source of absolute torture to him.

At the age of 5 years, Mozart's skill upon the harpsichord was very unusual. But the little lad's shyness of playing before musicians was strong.

When Mozart was but 6 years old his genius and skill were so great and his fame so widespread that the elder Mozart planned to take the children to Vienna to the court of the Emperor Francis and the beautiful Empress Maria Theresa, both of whom were fond of music.

It is related that even at this early age the little Mozart was of so sweet and winning a nature that he made friends with the customs officers, played a minuet upon his little violin, and presto, "Pass, free of duty," said the officer.

The imperial family were sincere lovers of music and with a court so favorably disposed it was not surprising that Leopold Mozart should receive a command shortly after his arrival to present the two wonderful children at court at Schonbrunn, an imperial palace near Vienna, and all this without the least solicitation on the part of the father.

Mozart at this time was a wonderfully handsome child, very attractive, his manners quite frank and natural and instinctively good. He was a bit shy when he was presented to the Empress. Then he looked up, and into her eyes. Her beautiful face was smiling, and in a moment the lad had kissed her, although he had been instructed to kneel to his Empress. And the Empress was much pleased.

Mozart's appearance at the court of Austria was a decided success. The Emperor ordered 100 ducats to be paid to Mozart; the Empress sent the family costly dresses. The gift to Mozart to Wolferl, as he was intimately called, was the clothing he wore in the painting which is preserved of him in Salzburg, and is of fine cloth, lilac-colored, the vest of silk of the same color. The coat had a broad border of gold.

The Mozart family left the Austrian court and traveled through southern Germany to Paris. There they found the fame of the child had preceded them, and every one eager to welcome the boy who possessed such remarkable skill and genius. They were commanded to appear at the French court at Versailles. From Paris to London, through Holland and Switzerland, and, after two years, they returned home to Salzburg.

Mozart was then 8 years old. And his father, that year, published for him four sonatas for the piano and violin, thus introducing the boy as a composer at this remarkable age.

The next six years were full of study for the boy. Some few compositions were published. His father determined now to take him to Italy. Italy proved one long series of delightful experiences for the boy. Fame and glory abounded. In Milan he received an order for an opera, and accomplished his work very satisfactorily—at 15 years of age!

In Rome the Pope, Clement XIV., conferred upon him the order of the Golden Spur, a very high compliment, and thus the boy of 14 wore the title of Chevalier Mozart!

From one of his fathers' letters we learn that while in Rome Mozart heard the famous "Miserere" by Allegri sung in the Sistine chapel, and the rendering made so deep an impression upon the lad that on reaching home he wrote down from memory every bar of the music—a great work, which musicians were forbidden to copy any part of.

At 16 the city of Munich gave the young composer an order to write an opera, and the work was a great success. The archbishop of Salzburg employed him now as concert master. The salary was small and the archbishop not only exacting but jealous of the young man's success. So those years under Jerome, the archbishop, were hard ones.

When Mozart was 20 he and his mother went to Paris (he having left the service of the archbishop), where Frau Mozart was taken ill suddenly and died. Paris now seemed so horrible to the young man that he left the city and returned to Munich, where he wrote his opera "Idomenco," which met with great success.

At 26 Mozart married Constance Weber, and, like the people in the story books, they lived happily ever after until the too soon ending of the life of this wonderful man.

The writing of the "Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" followed his marriage, and in these operas we find the strongest music Mozart had written up to this time. The operas at once made a marvelous success, and gained at a jump a place in the world that they have always kept. The Emperor at this time appointed Mozart court composer. Then came the "Magic Flute," wherein Mozart is at his best.

His wife, joining him in Vienna, was much shocked at Mozart's weakness. He was working hard upon his "Requiem"; he had withdrawn from all pleasures and wrote, wrote, wrote until it seemed his young life was being woven into the music. He grew steadily weaker, and on the 5th of December, 1791, the young man of but 35 laid down his pen, giving careful directions for the finishing of his masterly work, the "Requiem."

Mozart left over 600 compositions, including operas, 15 masses, 49 symphonies. His symphony in G minor is one of which Schubert said: "You can hear the angels singing in it." He wrote many quartets, and they are among his greatest works, songs, sonatas and chamber music; and finally the "Requiem," the greatest in the world's history of music.

Its Value.

"How was the amateur performance of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the other night?" inquired the washing-machine agent, who visited the hamlet often enough to keep reasonably close tab on the more important local happenings.

"Well—er-h'm!--!" cautiously replied the landlord of the Prunytown tavern. "My nephew was sort of implicated in it, and so, with malice toward none and charity for all, as the feller said, I'll admit that it wasn't so durned much worse than several of the 947 previous presentations of the play here."

Church at Koblentz.

Artichokes for Swine

In answer to a reader who desires some information relative to the value of artichokes for swine we have to say that there is not apparently a great abundance of literature upon the subject. Our own observation is, however, that much less is said now in favor of artichoke growing for swine than we used to hear fifteen years ago. Many gave this succulent food a trial in the feeding of swine and were led to do so by glowing advertisements and articles emanating from men who had tubers to sell. The tubers grew all right and the hogs loved to root them out and eat them, but the trouble was that when the farmer wanted to root them out permanently he could not do so. The Jerusalem artichoke refused to be choked off just as other importations from the land of the Holy City tend to become fixtures where they take root. It became a weed, for so is a rose of the greatest beauty if it grows where it is not wanted—in a corn field for instance. It sprang up from severed tubers and in short was very difficult to get rid of when once introduced. Prof. Henry rates the artichoke at the same value as potatoes for swine feeding. It is not stated, however, whether the comparison is between the cooked or raw tubers. If we remember aright the same authority has shown that four pounds of boiled potatoes fed against one pound of grain, both in conjunction with skimmed milk, gave practically the same gain in live weight. From this we take it that raw artichokes are supposed to be equal in feeding value to cooked potatoes for swine in which case four pounds of raw artichokes would be equal to one pound of grain if fed in conjunction with skimmed milk or whey. This may be so but it has been shown that artichokes do not produce much if any gain when fed alone and the same thing is true of rape. Prof. Plumb of Indiana reports that four sows placed in a small field of artichokes that had not been disturbed made a total gain in weight of twenty-seven pounds between October 25 and November 8. They rooted out the artichokes and were fed in addition fifty-seven and one-half pounds each of corn meal and shorts. This is not a very good showing but some very flattering claims have been made by others. Coburn quotes A. C. Williams, a prominent and successful Poland China breeder in Iowa many years ago, as writing: "The keep of my hogs in warm weather is blue grass, clover and Brazilian artichokes. Forty head of hogs and their pigs may be kept without other feed on an acre of artichokes, from the time frost is out of the ground until the first of June, and from September or October until the ground is again frozen." At the Oregon Experiment station six Berkshire pigs weighing from 113 to 215 pounds each were fed artichokes and grain from October 22 to December 11. They gained 244 pounds in weight, or an average gain of 0.81 pounds per day. The pigs ate 756 pounds of grain during this period, which is 3.1 pounds of grain for each pound of gain in live weight. In other experiments it was found that it required five pounds of mixed grain to produce a pound of gain, hence on this basis the artichokes consumed would represent two pounds of grain in producing each pound of grain in live weight. The pigs consumed the artichokes on one-eighth of an acre Sweitzer, of the Missouri station, reports a trial by Porter in which artichokes and wheat meal were fed pigs. It required 325 pounds of wheat meal and 820 pounds of artichokes to produce 100 pounds of increase. In none of the reports on feeding artichokes were results secured in gain of live weight that have not repeatedly been attained by feeding no larger amount of grain than is identicated in these trials but without artichokes. As artichokes are apt to prove a nuisance when given a place on the farm and as they do not apparently give any great returns in feeding we see no reason why farmers should not prefer rape, clover and green rye, each of which is a good forage crop and never a trouble to eradicate. If any reader of the paper can from his personal experience show evidence to the contrary of the latter conclusion he is "in order" and "has the floor."—A. S. Alexander in Farmers' Review.

Developing Young Stock

As more sensible and practical ideas regarding stock-breeding are disseminated throughout the country, people commence to understand that not every state, not every district, can equally well "finish" cattle and horses. By the term "finish" we mean bring an animal up to its perfect development when mature. With cattle this means putting on the fat and polish, the quality and fine-handling mellowness of completed feeding. With horses it means full development of the heavy draft animal by means of favorable environment and rich food, after the frame, capable of filling out properly, has been acquired elsewhere. Throughout the corn belt, cattle, hogs and horses may be more easily fed fat, or fully finished for market, than in more northern districts, where corn either fails to mature or forms but a small proportion of the feeding grains grown. In these great corn producing areas it is questionable whether the farmer should attempt to raise draft horses to the age at which the finishing process commences. Corn land is not ideal for frame and muscle building. It is rich in those ingredients which cause corn and other crops to luxuriate, but it does not give a complete supply of protein or earthy salts. In the more northern districts grains grow heavier to the bushel, are richer in protein and mineral matters and are, therefore, better fitted for frame building. The typical corn land is flat, black, rich in humus, poor in mineral matter. Here horses tend to grow large in size but sluggish, fat, weak in bone, light in muscle and deficient in lung power and vigor. The horses raised in districts favorable to the perfect development of those things not fully developed or wrongly developed in the corn belt may best be finished where corn is plentiful and where the climate is less rigorous. For this reason it becomes evident that states like Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado perhaps, and certainly the Canadian areas of the great northwest, where irrigation is unnecessary, should rightly be regarded as the proper breeding place of young stock to be finished further south. These states grow everything necessary for the production of healthy young animals possessed of strong bony frames, robust constitutions and ideal vigor. The land is largely rolling, sharp in character, full of lime and other mineral matters, productive of fine crops of oats, barley, rye, peas, roots, grass, clover, alfalfa (in some instances) and with pure, cool water and fresh, invigorating atmosphere, forms an ideal nursery for growing colts and calves. In these states and districts both cattle and horses can of course be fully finished if the farmer so desires, but the raising of young stock, feeders in cattle and finishing stock in horses, will doubtless prove a more remunerative business. Colorado is to attempt the dubious and difficult problem of establishing a breed of standard coach horses within the confines of the American trotting horse breed. It is expected that soil, climate, water and feed in that semi-arid country will develop ideal carriage horses under expert supervision and selection of breeding material. The young stock so produced should later prove useful for finishing in more genial districts. Wisconsin meanwhile is giving attention generally to uniform production of high class draft horses and can do so as well or better than any other district in the country. But she will scarcely hope to fully finish the vast number of young drafters being produced in her counties. These will be looked for by feeders and finishers from other states. Ohio is making this business a specialty in some districts and already recognizes the high quality of Wisconsin horse stock. So it will be seen that certain districts can do certain things well and should make the things possible a specialty. Specialization gives promise of higher quality in every branch of business. It is as likely to prove beneficial in stock-breeding so that every district should decide what it can best produce and then unite for the best production of the article chosen, the advertising of the article and the creating of a discriminating market and appreciative price.—A. S. Alexander in Farmers' Review.

Advantages in Farm Separators

L. P. Martiny, in an address to Wisconsin farmers, said:

Users of the farm separator find one of their greatest advantages in having the warm, sweet skim milk fresh from the cow for calves, pigs and other feeding purposes. With separator skim milk there is no scouring nor other digestive trouble with calves, and this one point is not fully appreciated, for this trouble impairs the future usefulness of our cattle more than we think. Where patrons deliver whole milk to the creamery it will cost them on the average about 8 cents per hundred-weight for hauling, and with a herd of twenty cows giving 100,000 pounds of milk annually this means a cost of $80 to get it delivered to the creamery. In delivering cream it usually costs about ½ cent per pound of butter fat, which means, with 100,000 pounds of milk testing 4 per cent, or 4,000 pounds of butter fat, that the cost will be $20. A saving of $60, and very often the creameryman hauls the cream himself free of charge, because he can reach out farther from his factory and haul a large quantity of butter fat to his factory in the form of cream compared with what he could haul in the form of milk, and thereby increase the business of his factory.

The man that delivers cream to the creamery should receive more per pound for butter fat than the man that delivers whole milk, because he has saved the creameryman the expense of separating the milk, which means that he does not need as large and expensive creamery, less high priced machinery, less help and less expense in running the factory. As a rule the man that delivers cream should receive about 1 cent a pound more for his butter fat than the man that delivers the whole milk, because in connection with the less expense of making up the butter, the creameryman suffers none of the loss of fat in his skim milk, while there is always a small loss of fat in the skim milk of the man that delivers whole milk.

Time hath often cured the wound which reason failed to heal.—Seneca.

Practical Advice on Draining

Touching on this subject, Irving C. Smith recently read a paper before the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in which he said:

"Having decided to drain, how shall we go at it?

"First, to do first-class work, it is necessary to have a drainer's level mounted on a tripod, an extension rod, and a common surveyor's chain. A tape line would answer, but the chain is much more convenient, as it is not injured by being dragged around in the wet. Do not attempt to do any draining without an instrument, or engaging a surveyor; as it is impossible to do a first-class job by guess work, unless you have a fall of several inches to the hundred feet, or continuous running water. Even then it is much easier and quicker to have a ditch laid out. Set instrument perfectly level and where you can see over the entire tract to be drained, if that is practical; if not, see where the lower end can be seen and ascertain the comparative elevation of the outlet and the tract to be drained as far as can be seen. Then move instrument to some other point from which the balance of the tract can be seen. To get at the difference in elevation of your instrument in the two sittings, set the rod at the last point sighted from the first stand and the difference in the indicated elevation is the difference in elevation sought for; then, if the elevation indicated from the first stand be 5.4 feet and from the second stand the same point shows 7.9 feet, the difference, 2.5 feet is the height of the second stand above the first.

After going over the ground in a rough way once or twice, one can readily ascertain where the lowest points are, and the amount of fall you have between the lowest points of the upper section and the outlet. Now measure with the chain and get the distance from the outlet to the farthest point, by the line of the proposed ditch. Suppose the distance is 30 chains or 120 rods. You want a depth of three feet at the upper end, add to this a fall of one-tenth of a foot to each chain, 30 tenths, which makes in all six feet. If, on comparing this with the difference in elevation, you find this will bring you below where the outlet must come, cut off one-half of the grade on the main ditch and raise the laterals a little if necessary. If this will not let you out, reduce the grade one-half on the laterals, as good work can be done with one-twentieth of a foot to the chain (4 rods). If there is a greater fall than six feet, simply keep the required depth and give a little more fall where land is sloping.

Now as to staking out the ditch. If ground is nearly level, pegs about 1½ feet long are most convenient. If there is considerable unevenness have assorted lengths. Pegs should be smooth on one side at tops so pencil marks can be made on them. Start at the outlet and measure with the chain, putting a peg at each length, then drive them, the man at the instrument directing the driver by motions of his hand. When the first one is driven set the rod on it and adjust the target in line with the instrument, then follow up the ditch and drive as many as possible to the same level. When it is necessary to make a new elevation, drive an extra one near the last one, leaving it one foot higher, re-adjust target and go on as before.

Next comes the markings. Suppose the peg at the outlet is 3.75 feet above where the bottom of the ditch is to be. Subtract this from 6.50 feet and you have 2.75 feet. Then write with a heavy pencil 2.75 above the 3.75 below on the peg. The lower figures indicate the depth from top of peg to bottom of ditch, and the upper figures the distance from peg to grading line, the sum of the two, 6.50 feet, indicating the distance from bottom of ditch to grading line, also giving you a check on the correctness of your work. As you go up the ditch subtract from the lower figures the amount of the grade and add same to the upper set. The sum of both must always be the same. If your ditch be very deep, it would be necessary to set the line more than 6.50 feet from bottom, but this is a very convenient height for ordinary work. To set line, drive a post near the first grade peg and another on opposite side of ditch or eight feet apart, and with a common spirit level set straight edge board at the height indicated above the peg, and nail.

Set another similarly at second peg and then draw a common carpenter's line very tight from one to the other and then put two supporting boards across under the line to take up the sag of the line. These may be sighted over the tops of the first two to get the level. In digging it is desirable to straighten up the surface, if uneven, the first time over, so one may dig a full or partial length of spade each successive time and still maintain the same grade. To make the final finishing grade, use a common tile scoop of proper size and a light pole about seven feet long with 6.50 feet mark on it, to enable one to get the ditch just the right depth. Be very careful here as there is not much room for variation in a grade of one to two inches to the hundred feet. Go over all the work twice with the instrument to make sure it is correct. Make out grade peg figures on paper before putting them on pegs. Do not disturb any grade pegs until the ditch is complete. Make a light pole with proper marking on it to use instead of the extension rod in setting boards. Lastly, be careful, it pays."